

Recent Large Additions

Recent Large Additions
TO OUR
JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT
Have made the Gazette Office one of the
Best Jobbing Office

in the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin
With our

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!
we are enabled to execute any order for work with
PROMPTNESS
unequaled in this section of the state, and
IN STYLE AND NEATNESS
we challenge a comparison with any or all.
We have in our employment a foreman whose go-
taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equal-
ed by few.


THE PERSONAL ATTENTION
of one of the proprietors is also given to every job
in the office, and if an error is committed by the
the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our
Work and our Facilities for Executing!
In the fullest confidence that they will be
ENTIRELY SATISFIED
not only with the manner in which their orders are
filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
West Milwaukee Street,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

FERTUMILNY
CHEMICALS
FERTUMILNY
TOILET ARTICLES.



G. R. Curtis,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

KEEPS on hand a full stock of all articles belonging to the General Drug Trade, and of the

Best Quality,
and always sold at the
LOWEST PRICES
Physicians are requested to examine quality and
price.

Fainting Materials,
a full assortment.

Dye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil
best quality and low price.

BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE.
Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wicks

BRUSHES AND COMBS
TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS,
 Hair Oils and Pomades,
FORTE MONAIES, POCKET KNIVES, NICK
PLATES &c.,
TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,
 all for sale
CHEAP FOR CASH.
 mar2aw1f **PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.**

ROCK RIVER
IRON WORKS!
 WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER

NE BLACK BELOW THE LOWER BRIDGE
Janesville, Wisconsin.

ARE for other Steam Engines and Machinery, Cast
ings, and Forgings, Sugar Mills, Iron and Build
ing Bolts, and all kinds of Machinery Work and repairs
done at


Greatly Reduced Prices.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds
of machinery, such as Lathes, Lagging Separators, Horse
powers, Ropes, &c., at the lowest rates.

The proprietors of this establishment would say we
never wanted work done in our line that we were not
prepared to perform, ourselves, and we would also be
pleased to have our tools made by the best quality, and we
would be pleased to have our work done by the best
competent workmen in our line, and we would be
pleased to give satisfaction to all who may favor us.

their patrons is:

HARRIS, GUILD, ANGELL & TYLER.
Janesville, Feb. 14, 1869. 1047d1maw11



The illustration shows a collection of wooden barrels, some standing upright and others lying on their sides. The barrels are labeled with different types of liquor. One barrel is labeled 'GINGER WINE', another 'TULIP OIL', and two others are labeled 'POURABLE RECTIFIED WHISKY'. There is also a barrel labeled 'OLD WHISKY'. The barrels are arranged in a cluster, with some overlapping.

W. G. WHELOCK,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
**Liquors, Wines, Cigars,
Bar-Fixtures, Pickles, Meats,
FRUITS, ETC., ETC.**
CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE
finest kinds of
French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica,
St. Croix and New England Rum,
and an endless variety of fine Imported Wines. The

Greatest Western Depot for
Carnegie's Ginger Wine, Longevity's Sarsaparilla and **Bell**
Columbia's Pike's Celebrated Sarsaparilla also
Warranted **Hoodless Nephew Bitters**,
Zuppner's Sarsaparilla,
Zuppner's Catnip,
- **are** prominently
- **and** highly
EASTERN JOBBING PRICES.
The best assortment of Bottled Liquors, Wines,
Cordons, &c., at Wholesale prices of which have been in
operation over four years.
"O' the Old Stand, Long's Blk. S. Main street oppo-

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES

With
New Improvements, at Reduced Prices.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company
having gained all their suits at law, with infirming
manufacturers of Sewing Machines, propose that the
Mills shall be benefited thereby, and have according-
ly reduced the

PRICES OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES.

After that date they will be sold at rates far below
the fair profit on them, so as to enable you to obtain
a better quality of work, and more durable, without in-
curring the expense of making repairs; such that you will

able them to make just the washes and as has
gentle use them in every particular.

C. MINER, Agent,
Main Street, Jacksonville.

PAINT
AND
White Wash
BRUSHES,
All sizes, received today by Merchants Dispatch, At
TALLMAN & COLLINS.

BLANK LEAVES FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPERMAN

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH ADVANCE. HIRSH, BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines one day, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.	
1 Square 1 day,	\$ 75
do 2 "	1 00
do 3 "	1 50
do 4 "	2 00
do 5 "	2 50
do 6 "	3 00
do 7 "	3 50
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.
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JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. andrewd

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookstore and Stationer, Lappin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis. jan14d

S. F. COLE, M. D.
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Deane's Store Residence, Ave. corner of the Baptist Church. andrewd

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Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates Nichols, North Main street. my28d

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist. Office over Mosley & Bro's Bookstore, West Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. andrewd

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Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office Lappin's Block Janesville, Wisconsin. jan14d

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Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence, Academy st, a few rods north of Milwaukee street. andrewd

DR. B. F. FENDLETON,
Dentist. Is prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Rooms one door north of McKee & Bro's, Main street, Janesville, Wis. andrewd

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Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Express Office. my28d

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. andrewd

DR. Z. FOLSON,
Dentist, Office at the New England House, Janesville, Wis. jan14d

L. O. O'F.
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday evening of each week. andrewd

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis. with William Abstracts, title and loan money. jan14d

M. C. SMITH, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Soap, Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 24

W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications, estimates, contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappin's block. andrewd

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to receive orders from the United States government. Particular attention paid to rejected patent cases, also to execution and patent litigation. Office in May's block, corner Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis. andrewd

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES,

Price & Co's Fanning Mills

RE called the Best Mills in the state, so they say

First Prize at the State Fair and at the last 2 fairs of Rock county.

Long experience in the business enables them to offer

Improved kind, got up in the best style and workmanship, separating

clean from seed and cleaning grass seed and grain

of every variety. We have on hand at all times a first

rate mill that cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

Repairing done on short notice on reasonable terms. All orders

directed to Price & Co., Janesville, will be promptly

attended to. Factory on the stage road to Madison, 5 1/2

miles northwest from Janesville.

PRICE VAN DYKE & BYERS.

Received this Day

A Good Penn, Pencils and Pencilshades manufactured

by Leroy W. Fairchild.

Sabbath School Libraries.

Sabbath School Libraries. A very large supply

received this day, at O. J. DEARBORN.

To Masons!

Let a job of Brick Work

Dry Wood for Sale!

DELIVERED to any part of the city, sawed or whole.

WARRANTY DEEDS FOR SALE.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do certify that we have purchased Boots of their own manufacture from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the length of time herewith stated:

Name.	Residence.	Cost.	Time Worn.
Henry Wright,	Porter,	\$4 75	15 months.
Michael Miso,	Pulmon,	4 00	2 years.
F. F. Andis,	Rock,	4 60	15 months.
Thos. Lynch,	Porter,	5 00	20 "
Robt. J. Coppings,	Janesville,	5 50	14 "
Robt. Wilson,	Pulmon,	6 00	12 "
S. H. Boellie,	Janesville,	6 00	10 "
J. H. Crall,	Center,	6 00	12 "
J. S. Cushman,	Janesville,	6 00	12 "
Harvard Little,	Porter,	4 80	18 "
John Tracy,	Center,	4 00	14 "
John Henry,	Johnstown,	5 00	18 "
David Griffiths,	Janesville,	5 00	18 "
I. J. Bennett,	Mt. Zion,	5 00	18 "
L. J. Leeger,	Porter,	5 00	12 "
John Parson,	Center,	4 75	12 "
John J. Cronk,	Janesville,	4 50	12 "
John Davis,	Rhymouth,	4 50	12 "
Clark Popper,	Center,	6 00	17 "
James H. Johns,	Porter,	6 00	12 "
S. H. H. H. H.,	Walworth Co.,	8 75	12 "
W. H. H. H.,	Janesville,	5 00	10 "
W. H. H. H.,	Janesville,	5 00	12 "
Samuel Stevens,	Porter,	4 40	24 "
John Green,	Pulmon,	4 50	14 "
J. B. Carle,	Porter,	5 00	12 "
Wm. H. H. H.,	Rock,	5 00	12 "
James G. H.,	Rock,	5 00	12 "
Geo. H. H. H.,	La Prairie,	5 00	18 "
W. H. H. H.,	Janesville,	5 00	24 "
Wm. H. H.,	Center,	5 00	24 "
Wm. H. H.,	Johnstown,	5 00	14 "
W. H. H. H.,	Porter,	5 00	12 "
Alexander Paul,	Porter,	5 00	12 "
David Gross,	Janesville,	5 75	12 "
W. D. Barker,	Porter,	5 40	11 "

and good for another winter.

We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same sort" and to trial by others than those who certify to the quality of our work.

A General stock of every article of

BOOTS AND SHOES

kept constantly on hand. HEMMING & THOMAS.

Janesville, Wis. 15th, 1860. andrewd

1839. ESTABLISHED 1839.

S. T. SUIT

KENTUCKY SALT RIVER

BOURBON

WHISKEY,

DISTILLERIES!

ADDRESS

S. T. SUIT,

DISTILLER,

Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The above pure and celebrated article is for sale, for

MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

by TALLMAN & COLLINS, Agents by Appointment.

JANESVILLE

THE most effective and

wholesome Saleratus ever

introduced.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS Everywhere.

MANUFACTORY,

845 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,

NEW YORK.

SOLD BY

F. S. ELDER,

at Janesville, Wis.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

GLASSWARE!

WHEELOCK'S,

CONSISTING in part of all Sizes and Styles of

Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses,

Goblets, Egg Glasses, Preserves,

and all kinds of

TABLE GLASSWARE.

A Large Assortment of all kinds of

TUMBLERS, BUT AND PRESSES!

LANTERNS, LAMPS, & C.

ALL KINDS OF BAR FIXTURES.

A NEW KIND OF BLOW GLASS

TABLE GLASSWARE.

that seal themselves with atmospheric pressure, requiring

no cork or wax whatever.

GOODS SOLD CHEAP.

WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS!

FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Cigar Holders, &c.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all

LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

Jewelry Store

OF

WEBB & LEE,

Which have been selected with the

GREATEST CARE

direct from the

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS.

By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

WEBB & LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Holden, Kemp & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

Holden & Kemp, 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

East Indian, European & American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye

Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Cigars, Janesville,

Glaze Ware, White and Colored for Medical purposes. Great West-

ern Depot for Patent

Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-

fully filled. TALLMAN & COLLINS.

dec12d

WE WILL

MANUFACTURER

DEALER,

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

Now sell a GOOD

HAT OR CAP

CHEAPER

than can be bought

IN THE WEST.

Just Received,

the largest stock ever brought to

THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA

AND LUGHORN

HATS.

In short everything

NEW AND GOOD

in the line, for

MEN AND BOYS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

Prince Napoleon and the Old Soldier.

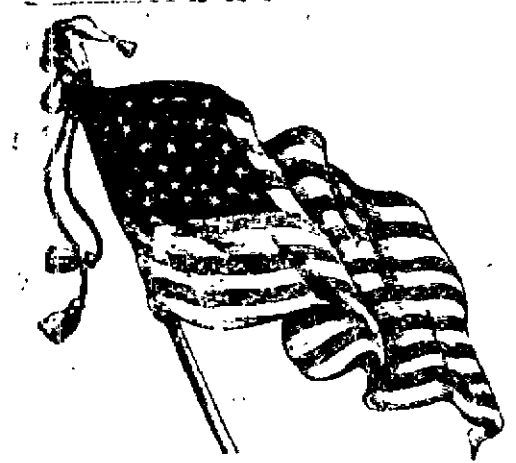
Last evening there occurred one of those

rare incidents in the progress of Prince Na-

poléon's tour through the United States

the one visitor, albeit the tender recollec-

tions thereof may not be of long duration



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breaks the ice but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Madison, on the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the National Convention to be held at New York, on the 17th inst. of the next year. The convention will be held at the City of Madison, on the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the National Convention to be held at New York, on the 17th inst. of the next year.

The committee recommend that the primary meeting for the selection of delegates to hold on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committee issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUDLEY,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, Aug. 21, 1861.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the towns of Clinton, Bradford, Johnston and La Prairie are requested to elect delegates to the annual convention to be held at Madison, on the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the National Convention to be held at New York, on the 17th inst. of the next year.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the town of Rock, Plymouth, Newark, Spring Valley and Avon are requested to elect delegates to the annual convention to be held at Madison, on the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the National Convention to be held at New York, on the 17th inst. of the next year.

Town of Bradford.

The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention, suggested to be held on Saturday the 14th inst.

The Occupation of Paducah.

The action of Gen. Grant in taking possession of Paducah, Ky., is important in several respects. The neutral position of Kentucky no longer exists. When the Tennessee troops fired upon our forces from Hickman, Ky., that neutrality was violated, and now the commander of the United States forces follows this by occupying Kentucky soil. It is understood that the act of Gen. Grant is fully sanctioned by the Union men of the Kentucky legislature, and that a resolution will be adopted by that body approving of it. Paducah is at the mouth of the Tennessee river, and commands its trade. It is also important that the enemy should not possess it, because they would then control the trade of the Ohio river.

The Fiendish Outrage in Missouri.

Of the many dastardly outrages committed by the secession devils in Missouri, since the commencement of the rebellion, that perpetrated on the night of the 4th inst., within 19 miles of St. Joseph, caps the climax. The whole passenger train going west, last Tuesday, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, was precipitated into the Platte river, the rebels having burned and cut the timbers nearly through for that purpose. Upon the train were some eighty-five to one hundred persons, all but one of whom were either killed or wounded. Upwards of twenty are known to have been killed outright. This occurred at eleven o'clock at night. The horrors of such a scene, cannot be imagined. The crash, the screams of the dying and wounded, the darkness, and the rushing waters of the river, into which they had plunged, with none to help or save—the inhuman monsters having cut off aid from the east—make up an accumulation of horrors, at which the mind reels.

The baggage master gives the following account:

The entire train went down, the engine turning over and the baggage, freight, mail and two passenger coaches piled on top. The passenger coaches were completely smashed, and I was the only one on the train that escaped unhurt.

After getting out of the baggage car, I commenced taking the passengers that were not killed, from the wreck. Conductor S. Clark, engineer, has one leg completely twisted and jammed into strings. He also died in a few moments. Martin Field, mail agent, Chas. Moore, German, and E. J. Fox, brakeman, were killed.

Among the wounded were Mr. Medell, son of Dr. Medell, of Ohio, both badly injured. I could not learn the names of all the passengers. I went to St. Joseph, got an engine, physicians and other necessities for the wounded, and reached the wreck at 3 p. m.

The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to this inhuman outrage.

This is the work of the rebels, and these are the kind of men who are to be met in arms all over the south. From Charleston to St. Joseph they have adopted a species of warfare at which humanity shudders. They are worse than Indian savages, being a cross between the red, white and black barbarians, who have been mingling the evil propensities of the three races, until they have become incarnate fiends. Such a people do not deserve to live on the earth. No mercy should be shown them, but they should be utterly exterminated, and a new race should occupy their places. We can have no peace on this continent, while such men live upon it; there will be no safety, until Fremont's proclamation is carried out to the letter in all the states which have re-

belled. The sooner we come to this conclusion, and act with energy and determination upon it, the quicker the job will be accomplished.

A Grand Excursion.

Preparations are on foot for the grandest, most extensive excursion that has ever yet been known in this country. The company will be much the largest, and the places to be visited, especially at this season of the year will be most interesting. It is to be no exclusive affair. The invitation is general to all classes, callings and professions. The excursion will set out just as soon as a sufficient number to make it a success, shall join. The terms are to be such that no one need stay at home on account of the expense. We understand that all who feel unable to pay their fare will be provided with free tickets for the round trip, and no questions will be asked even of those who might be supposed to be able to provide for themselves. Refreshments will also be furnished free, which will be an item of no small account, when we consider the time it is expected to make the trip. The passage will be partly by cars and partly by steamboat and some of the largest cities in the west and south west are to be visited, and the country to be passed through is one in which the natural scenery is the most varied and delightful. It is to be in charge of persons in whom implicit confidence may be placed. The safety, comfort and convenience of all will be carefully studied; a most vigilant watch will be kept up to prevent any of the accidents that occasionally happen in modern modes of conveyance, and every thing possible will be done to make the excursion agreeable to all. Among the cities to be visited are Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and finally New Orleans, at which two latter named places it is expected that the company will be received with open arms, and every preparation be made to entertain them. Gen. JOHN C. FLEMING has generously volunteered to superintend the excursion, and he is to be aided by the best men in the west. The full details are arranged and all necessary supplies will be ready by the time the company are prepared to start. In view of all these gratuities of the part of the managers of this affair, it is expected that every person who participates will make himself useful in every possible manner that may offer. We have not yet called this a pleasure excursion; it is not strictly so, but one where pleasure and duty are combined; and those who partake of the pleasure will see the propriety of a most prompt and cheerful performance of the attendant duties. Who wants to stay at home when so enticing an invitation is extended to them? We believe, none, and we trust none will do so, except necessarily absolutely compels. We understand a very large number in this city and county have signified their intention of going, but there is still room for more.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

Gov. Greiner writes from Santa Fe to the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, under date of August 11th, that Captains Gibbs and Potter, who were with Major Lynde when the traitorous old dotard surrendered Fort Fillmore and its garrison of seven hundred and fifty troops to three hundred and twenty Texana, without striking a blow, have arrested him, and are now bringing him to Santa Fe. Col. Roberts, of the Rifles, the commander of Fort Stanton, one hundred and fifty miles from Mesilla, had evacuated the post for the purpose of concentrating his forces at Fort Craig. Capt. Moore, from Fort Buchanan, on the way to Fort Craig with three hundred men and sixty wagons, has not been heard from, but is regarded as trusty. A strong body of Texana had left Mesilla after the surrender of Fort Fillmore, to capture him. Major Seward, son of the secretary of state, is with Capt. Moore. The rebels will find the latter quite a different man to deal with from Major Lynde. The rebels have possession of all that part of New Mexico known as Arizona, and intend to coalesce with several Mexican states, Texas, and, if they can, with Arkansas, Missouri and California, in forming the Sierra Nevada Republic.

The rebels in that quarter have very little sympathy with the Southern Confederacy scheme, and the new republic is the pet project of the K. G. C's. New York capitalists are also said to favor it.

The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended in the military department of New Mexico, in view of the impudence of the secessionists. For the first time in three years, the people of the territory are enjoying a full crop.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS FROM KANSAS.

The number of rebels has been increasing in south eastern Kansas, since the battle of Springfield. Gen. Lane was at Mound City on the 1st of September, with a force of 1,600 men, and is now at Fort Scott. Gen. Rains, with a large rebel force, attempted to intercept him, but bearing a report that Gen. Sigel was in his rear, he hurriedly retreated to Springfield. The rebels are throwing up entrenchments at Terrell's Mill, on the Osage. Gen. Lane is daily expecting a reinforcement of 4,000 men, with artillery. The Cherokee and Osage Indians, under Ross, have taken up arms for the Union. The latest intelligence from Missouri represents that the rebels are falling back from Lexington to join Rains, who is threatening Fort Scott. A battle between the forces of Lane and Rains may be daily expected.

PAY OF SOLDIERS.—We give below a table of the salaries of soldiers in both sections of the country. It will be seen that the Southern Confederacy has fixed the pay of the chivalry, or the descendants of the first families, largely in advance of government prices, while the "mudsills," or the men who do the fighting, receive considerably less:

What the United States Government pays.	What the Confederates promise to pay.
Colonel, \$13	\$475
Major, \$9	\$150
Captain, \$7	\$100
First Lieutenant, \$5	\$80
Second, \$4	\$60
First Sergeant, \$3	\$25
Private, \$1	\$12

Orders have been issued preliminary to the selection of a site for a new navy yard, to be located somewhere on the waters of Narragansett bay, within the lines of the state of Rhode Island.

President Lincoln to Gov. Magoffin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24. To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of the State of Kentucky:

Sir:—Your letter of the 19th inst., in which you "urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized, and in camp within the state," is received.

I may not possess full and precisely accurate knowledge upon this subject; but I believe it is true that there is a military force in camp within Kentucky, acting by authority of the United States, which force is not very large, and is not now being augmented.

I also believe that some arms have been furnished to this force by the United States. I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not assailing or menacing any of the good people of Kentucky.

In all I have done in the premises, I have acted upon the urgent solicitations of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be a wish of the majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky.

While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large majority of the members of congress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person, except your Excellency, and the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time. Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits; and with this impression, I must respectfully decline to so remove it.

I most cordially sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of my own native state, Kentucky; but it is with regret I search, and cannot find, in your not very short letter, any declaration or intimation, that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the federal Union.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

THE CAPTURE OF THE HATTERAS FORTS.

The attack upon the Hatteras forts, seems, according to General Butler's report, to have been a very ticklish affair. Owing to the heavy surf upon shoal coasts, the boats were swamped in landing the troops, and a rising storm compelled the fleet to make an offing at night leaving three hundred and fifteen soldiers on the shore within reach of six hundred and fifteen of the enemy, and as commodore Barron said, a thousand more within call. Besides this, two of the vessels got ashore within range of the principal fort before the surrender. It would seem, that with all these casualties to help them the rebels ought to have made a more effective fight. The whole expedition did not return, but a portion remained for further attacks upon the enemy's positions upon the coast.

Great Consternation in North Carolina—Rebel Opinion on the Victory at Fort Hatteras.

From the Petersburg Express, Aug. 31.

The bombardment and capture of Fort Hatteras by the powerful federal fleet which sailed from Old Point on Monday, and which we announced yesterday, have been fully confirmed by parties who reached here last evening from Newbern, North Carolina.

It is now stated that the federal fleet, and accompanying launches, barges, etc., contained twelve regiments, numbering nearly or quite twelve thousand men, instead of four thousand, as given out by the agent of the associated press at Fortress Monroe.

We regret to hear that among the captured at Fort Hatteras, is Col. Bradford, well known in Virginia and North Carolina, he having served for many years in the U. S. Army. He, as well as Com. Barron, are both highly valuable and efficient officers, and their loss, even though temporary, is one that will be seriously felt.

We hear also that our forces at Cape Hatteras were larger than our information caused us to state in yesterday's Express. We ascertained yesterday afternoon, from a young officer who had just come in on a special train from North Carolina, that 550 Confederate forces were stationed at Cape Hatteras, all of whom were taken prisoners. A company of state troops numbering 100 or more, reached the fort only a few hours before it fell into the hands of Gen. Butler. There were twenty 32-pounders mounted at Fort Hatteras, but shot and shell were scarce.

Fort Hatteras is situated on the outer coast of North Carolina, about twenty miles south of Cape Hatteras, and although sufficient time had not elapsed from its commencement to the attack to render it very formidable, it is thought that, with an abundance of ammunition and a force of 1,500 men, it could have successfully resisted the very fearful odds with which it was compelled to contend on Thursday last.

Many are disposed to dispute the advantages which some claim will be gained by the invaders in occupying this point. That it is an important position, we do not entertain a doubt, if the opinion of those who have been familiar with Pamlico Sound for many years past, is entitled to consideration. This sound is but eighteen or twenty miles in width—scarcely that, probably—and it washes the most fertile portion of all North Carolina, into it empty innumerable streams.

These streams penetrating far into the interior—two reaching the important towns of Newbern and Washington, are easily navigable for Lincoln's gun-boats. Having gained access to the Sound, these gunboats can commit depredations upon the innocent people of North Carolina to an almost incalculable extent, if they do nothing more serious. In this connection the following from the Wilmington Journal of Thursday afternoon, is appropriate:

As we mentioned some time since, all the northern papers have been howling in concert over the defective character of the blockade of the North Carolina coast, and demanding that the "nest of pirates," who have their rendezvous in Newbern, be broken up.

"Day before yesterday, in obedience and response to the howl, a large federal flotilla steamed along down our coast, having passed Cape Henry on Monday evening, coming south with men and small boats. On Tuesday they appeared off Hatteras, and may attempt a landing to take the batteries in the rear and capture them, thus securing an entrance through the inlet into the Sound for their small boats and light steamers, who would thus have command of all the shallow waters from Newbern to Elizabeth City, with the power of inflicting untold sufferings and losses upon our people."

"The excitement, we fear, in all southeastern Carolina is very great, many persons, we think, being unnecessarily apprehensive of the invasion of their country. A large number of troops have been already ordered to that point, and it is not unlikely that the Governor will immediately call out the militia."

Orders have been issued preliminary to the selection of a site for a new navy yard, to be located somewhere on the waters of Narragansett bay, within the lines of the state of Rhode Island.

The Prince and suite left for Niagara Falls, via the Terre Haute railroad, at seven o'clock this morning.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

Gentlemen who returned here at a quarter past 1 o'clock to-day, from Georgetown Heights, report heavy and continued firing between 11 and 12 o'clock, and counted during the time over one hundred reports. Some of these reports appeared to be in the vicinity of Munson's Hill, and others above Chain Bridge. Previous to the firing a balloon was visible for an hour over Fort Corcoran, and on its being lowered a bright column of light was exhibited from a high point, the colors red, white and blue being distinctly visible at a distance of but little less than seven miles. Upon the lights being extinguished, the firing commenced. The occasion of the firing is not yet ascertained.

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Commercial's special.—The treasury department has advised to the effect that subscriptions of over \$300,000 have already been made to the national loan.

The state department has notified the war department that it must refrain from granting passes to women and children who desire to enter the southern states.

The travel by way of Louisville is completely blocked up. By the order of the government agents applications for passes south were refused to-day.

In consequence of orders from the government, all secession emblems in Baltimore have been suppressed.

The latest news from the southern part of Maryland are to the effect that the Union men were organizing strongly for the October election.

Advices received here from Virginia, leave no doubt that rebel leaders, both civil and military, have agreed to attempt to advance on Washington, and will within a few days. The government is fully prepared for any emergency.

The enemy's troops on Munson's Hill are parading in front of their works this morning.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 6.

The following additional account of a terrible disaster on the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad is furnished us by the St. Louis Republican. The catastrophe occurred at Little Platte river bridge, 19 miles east of St. Joseph. The bridge was a substantial work, of one hundred and sixty feet spans, about thirty-five above the river. The timbers underneath the track had been burned until they would sustain but little more than their own weight, and the fire was then extinguished, leaving the bridge a mere shell. The train, bringing from 63 to 100 passengers, including men, women and children, reached the river at 11 o'clock at night, and the bridge looking secure, they passed on, but no sooner had the locomotive measured its length upon the bridge than some 40 or 50 yards of the structure gave way, precipitating the entire train into the abyss below, throwing men, women and children in a promiscuous heap down the declivity, and burying them among the crushed timber, or throwing them out of the car windows, and also through the broken sides. Some were mangled by machinery tearing through the timbers, several were caught between planks pressing together like a vice, others were struck by parts of the roof as it came down with a mighty force; still others were cut with pieces of glass, while wounds and blood and agony prevailed all over the frightful scene, and shrieks of pain were mingled with cries of terror. In this way the two last cars of the train went down, pitching the passengers into the wreck or throwing them into the water which at this point is about a foot and half deep only.

Three persons, Mr. J. W. Parker, superintendent of the United States express, Mr. Mars, mail agent, and Mr. Henger were able to afford assistance to the sufferers. The remainder of those who were not killed outright, being so disabled to be helpless. Fifteen miles east of the place, the river bridge over another branch was found almost entirely burned, having been fired after the train passed west. This preventing assistance being sent from the east.

Lieut. Shaw of the 1st Kansas regiment, killed, John Tenenberry and Sidney Clark wounded, are the only additional names of those injured we have at present.

Gaines, Sept. 6.

This morning at 11 o'clock, Gen. Grant with two regiments of infantry, one company of light artillery and two gun boats, took possession of Paducah, Kentucky. He found secession flags flying in different parts of the city, on the expectation of greeting the arrival of southern armies which was reported to be 3,800 strong, only sixteen miles distant. Loyal citizens tore down the flags on the arrival of our troops. Gen. Grant took possession of the telegraph office, railroad depot and marine hospital, he also found large quantities of complete rations and leather for the southern army.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 5.

The Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning. They report most gratifying intelligence.

The Confederates have abandoned their strongly fortified forts at Ocracoke Inlet. Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Fort Hatteras to take the oath of allegiance. Colonel Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between one hundred and three hundred in a single day.

The steamer Pawnee still lies in the Inlet, and the Susquehanna on the outside.

The Susquehanna ran down to Ocracoke inlet, and found the fortifications there completely deserted. The Confederates carried away their guns, and a white flag was exhibited.

Boston, Sept. 6.

General Butler paid a brief visit to the state house to-day. He will probably address the Union meeting shortly to be held at Faneuil Hall.

Louisville, Sept. 6.

Hon. James S. Jackson issues a spirited call to-morrow for a regiment of Kentucky cavalry, under the authority of the United States, for three years or during the war. He states that the soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.

The military commission, organized for the purpose of trying government prisoners charged with treason, met at the arsenal this afternoon. Several persons who had been arrested on suspicion, were tried and discharged. Among those held over for trial was Edward, son of president of the North Missouri railroad, who was arrested yesterday.

The train from Rolla to-night brought in eighteen more prisoners. Everything was quiet at Jefferson when the train left.

Gen. McKinstry is temporarily assigned to duty at headquarters here, as acting quartermaster general.

We have advices from Lexington up to Tuesday last. The federal troops were in full possession, with sufficient force to hold the place against any force likely to be brought against them. There had been some little skirmishing in the vicinity and in the streets of Lexington.

The diabolical action of the rebel gang in burning the bridge at Platte river, excites much indignation here. The general verdict is that the perpetrators should be drawn and quartered.

The Prince and suite left for Niagara Falls, via the Terre Haute railroad, at seven o'clock this morning.

Intelligence from the Virginia shore is to the effect that, from opposite the White House ford, near the mouth of the Seneca River, down to Arlington Heights, the rebels have heavy pickets, and are daily expecting reinforcements, to enable them to extend to Conrad's Ferry. There are at least from 600 to 700 now along the lines.

On Friday a force of 1,000 Missippians, as a guard, reached the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, with 60 pieces of artillery. The force opposite Washington is estimated by the rebels at 125,000, with daily reinforcements. They say that an attack is to be made upon Washington this present week. Simultaneously with the attack on Washington demonstrations are to be made, according to the same authority, near the mouth of the Occoquan, and above at Edwards, Nolon's, or the White House ferry. The rebels have plenty of provision and whiskey. Families and stores have, however, been drained of salt, sugar, and coffee. No money can purchase these necessities. Men frequently come down to the river, and in piteous terms beg their Maryland neighbors for a pittance of these articles. Cows and cattle are suffering for salt. A scanty supply is sometimes obtained from fish brine, but this is very rare.

The rebels yesterday arrested five men nearly opposite this town—four of them brothers, who had deserted from the rebel army, and who, together with their aged father, as a hostage, were dragged back to the rebel army.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Quincy, Sept. 6, 1861.

Gen. Pope is concentrating a force in Missouri, which will be heard from in a few days. The rebels under Green include about all the secession forces in Northwest Missouri, and are supposed to be near Shelbyville. A blow will be struck that will wipe them out entirely as soon as adequate preparations are made. The movements of our troops are not to be made public at present; but there is no doubt that Gen. Pope will follow up his plans until they are fully executed, and the road opened through to St. Joseph.

About 300 of Col. Loomis' regiment were, to-day armed and equipped, and sent forward to Palmyra to hold the road, and allow all the force there to be used farther west.

Falls, via the Terre Haute railroad, at seven o'clock this morning.

POULSVILLE, Md. Sept. 6.

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Arms to-day went to Keokuk for Col. Bussey's command; and he is to be brought into action. Other movements are being made which will ensure success to our cause, of which you shall be informed as soon as any decisive action takes place.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

The government has positive information that the rebels are making extraordinary efforts to concentrate all their available forces on the line of the Potomac, for an attack on this city. The popular sentiment of the south demands a trial of strength here, and they are preparing for it. Gen. McClellan is ready for any emergency. Little credit need be attached to the rumors that go out from here that we are to be immediately attacked.

Belief in the death of Jeff. Davis is again gaining ground in this city. Several dispatches from Louisville from persons who are regarded as trustworthy, to different parties here, state that positive information of his decease has been received there.

Consul Scott, of Rio Janeiro, whose letters advising the rebels of the sailing of several northern ships from that port were found in the hands of Hatteras, before leaving Rio, pocketed eight hundred dollars of the seaman's fund.

The navy department has already assigned several navy officers to duty on western gunboats.

Commodore Stringham says that the Pawnee protects all approaches from the land side to Fort Hatteras, and that as long as she is there, no danger of an attack is apprehended.

As a rule, in all the skirmishes which take place across the Potomac, when the picket forces are at all equal in numbers, our boys drive the enemy back. If our men are forced to retire for a time, they uniformly return and occupy their old positions.

The sanitary commission are earnestly urging Secretary Cameron to erect a temporary hospital capable of accommodating fifteen thousand. The commissioners report the army as every where in good health, and rapidly improving in condition.

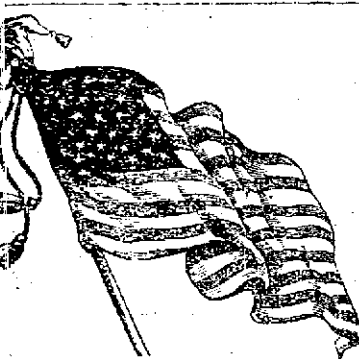
Baron E. Von Vegeaster, a Danish officer, late Governor of Danish West Indies, has tendered his services to the government for the war.

Van Wyck's investigating committee, charged to look into the contracts made during the war, will adjourn this week from New York to Philadelphia, and thence to this city. The contract by which the steamer Cataline was chartered at \$10,000 a month, and the price of the vessel fixed at \$50,000 if she was lost in the service; the contract for the hides and tallow of cattle slaughtered for army use; and the same of the clothing contracts have been investigated so far. Plenty of swindling has been discovered. The committee learned incidentally that the Brooks Brothers of New York made a clear \$100,000 by their clothing operation with the state. No member of the administration is yet implicated in any of the fraudulent transactions.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

[No report to-day.]



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but fails before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that a preliminary meeting for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE KUBLEE,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, August 12, 1861.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the town of Clinton, Bradford, Johnson and La Prairie are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at OXFORDVILLE, on SATURDAY the 14th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the Republican State Convention at Madison, on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the town of Rock, Plymouth, Newark, Spring Valley and Avon are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at OXFORDVILLE, on SATURDAY the 14th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention at Madison, on the 25th inst.

WESTON MILLER,
ORRIN GUERNSEY, } Assembly Dist. Com.
September 24, 1861.

Town of Bradford.

The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 18th inst, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention, suggested to be held on Saturday the 14th inst.

By order of Committee.

The Occupation of Paducah.

The action of Gen. Grant in taking possession of Paducah, Ky., is important in several respects. The neutral position of Kentucky no longer exists. When the Tennessee troops fired upon our forces from Hickman, Ky., that neutrality was violated, and now the commander of the United States forces follows this by occupying Kentucky soil. It is understood that the act of Gen. Grant is fully sanctioned by the Union men of the Kentucky legislature, and that a resolution will be adopted by that body approving of it. Paducah is at the mouth of the Tennessee river, and commands its trade. It is also important that the enemy should not possess it, because they would then control the trade of the Ohio river.

The Finnish Outrage in Missouri.

Of the many dastardly outrages committed by the secession devils in Missouri, since the commencement of the rebellion, that perpetrated on the night of the 4th inst., within 19 miles of St. Joseph, caps the climax. The whole passenger train going west last Tuesday, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, was precipitated into the Platte river, the rebels having burned and cut the timbers nearly through for that purpose. Upon the train were some eighty-five to one hundred persons, all but one of whom were either killed or wounded. Upwards of twenty are known to have been killed outright. This occurred at eleven o'clock at night. The horrors of such a scene cannot be imagined. The crash, the screams of the dying and wounded, the darkness, and the rushing waters of the river, into which they had plunged, with none to help or save—the inhuman monsters having cut off from the east—make up an accumulation of horrors, at which the mind revolts.

The baggage master gives the following account:

The entire train went down, the engine turning over and the baggage, freight, mail and two passenger coaches, piled on top. The passenger coaches were completely smashed, and I was the only one on the train that escaped unharmed.

After getting out of the baggage car, I commenced taking the passengers that were not killed, from the wreck. Conductor S. C. Carter died in a few minutes. Frank Clark, engineer, has one leg completely twisted and jammed into strings. He also died in a few minutes. Martin Field, mail agent, Chas. Moore, freeman, and R. J. Fox, brakeman, were killed.

Among the wounded were Mr. Medell, son of Dr. Medell, of Ohio, both badly injured.

I could not learn the names of all the passengers. I went to St. Joseph, got an engine, physicians and other necessities for the wounded, and reached the wreck at 3 p. m.

The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to this inhuman outrage. This is the work of the rebels, and these are the kind of men who are to be met in arms all over the south. From Charleston to St. Joseph they have adopted a species of warfare at which humanity shudders. They are worse than Indian savages, being a cross between the red, white and black barbarians, who have been mingling the evil propensities of the three races, until they have become incarnate fiends. Such a people do not deserve to live on the earth. No mercy should be shown them, but they should be utterly exterminated, and a new race should occupy their places. We can have no peace on this continent, while such men live upon it; there will be no safety, until Fremont's proclamation is carried out to the letter in all the states which have re-

belled. The sooner we come to this conclusion, and act with energy and determination upon it, the quicker the job will be accomplished.

A Grand Excursion.

Preparations are on foot for the grandest, most extensive excursion that has ever yet been known in this country. The company will be much the largest, and the places to be visited, especially at this season of the year will be most interesting. It is to be no exclusive affair. The invitation is general to all classes, callings and professions. The excursion will set out just as soon as a sufficient number to make it a success, shall join. The terms are to be such that no one need stay at home on account of the expense. We understand that all who feel unable to pay their fare will be provided with free tickets for the round trip, and no questions will be asked even of those who might be supposed to be able to provide for themselves. Refreshments will also be furnished free, which will be an item of no small account, when we consider the time it is expected to make the trip. The passage will be partly by cars and partly by steamboat and some of the largest cities in the west and south west are to be visited, and the country to be passed through is one in which the natural scenery is the most varied and delightful. It is to be in charge of persons in whom implicit confidence may be placed. The safety, comfort and convenience of all will be carefully studied; a most vigilant watch will be kept up to prevent any of the accidents that occasionally happen in modern modes of conveyance, and every thing possible will be done to make the excursion agreeable to all. Among the cities to be visited are Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and finally New Orleans, at which two latter named places it is expected that the company will be received with open arms, and every preparation be made to entertain them. Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT has generously volunteered to superintend the excursion, and he is to be aided by the best men in the west. The full details are arranged and all necessary supplies will be ready by the time the company are prepared to start. In view of all these gratifications, of the part of the managers of this affair, it is expected that every person who participates will make himself useful in every possible manner that may offer. We have not yet called this a pleasure excursion; it is not strictly so, but one where pleasure and duty are combined; and those who partake of the pleasure will see the propriety of a most prompt and cheerful performance of the attendant duties. Who wants to stay at home when so enticing an invitation is extended to them? We believe, none, and we trust none will do so, except necessity absolutely compels. We understand a very large number in this city and county have signified their intention of going, but there is still room for more.

—Gov. Greiner writes from Santa Fe to the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, under the date of August 11th, that Captains Gibbs and Potter, who were with Major Lynde when the traitorous old dard surrendered Fort Fillmore, and his garrison of seven hundred and fifty troops to three hundred and twenty Texans, without striking a blow, have arrested him, and are now bringing him to Santa Fe. Col. Roberts, of the Rifles, the commandant of Fort Stanton, one hundred and fifty miles from Mesilla, had evacuated the post for the purpose of concentrating his forces at Fort Craig. Capt. Moore, from Fort Buchanan, on the way to Fort Craig with three hundred men and sixty wagons, has not been heard from, but is regarded as trustworthy. A strong body of Texans had left Mesilla after the surrender of Fort Fillmore, to capture him. Major Seward, son of the secretary of state, is with Capt. Moore. The rebels will find the latter quite a different man to deal with from Major Lynde. The rebels have possession of all that part of New Mexico known as Arizona, and intend to coalesce with several Mexican states, Texas, and, if they can, with Arkansas, Missouri and California, in forming the Sierra Nevada Republic.

The rebels in that quarter have very little sympathy with the Southern Confederacy scheme, and the new republic is the pet project of the K. G. O's. New York capitalists are also said to favor it.

The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended in the military department of New Mexico, in view of the impudence of the secessionists. For the first time in three years, the people of the territory are enjoying a full crop.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS FROM KANSAS.—The number of rebels has been increasing in south eastern Kansas, since the battle of Springfield. Gen. Lane was at Mound City on the 1st of September, with a force of 1,600 men, and is now at Fort Scott. Gen. Rains, with a large rebel force, attempted to intercept him, but he hurriedly retreated to Springfield. The rebels are throwing up entrenchments at Terrill's Mill, on the Osage. Gen. Lane is daily expecting a reinforcement of 4,000 men, with artillery. The Cherokee and Osage Indians, under Ross, have taken up arms for the Union. The latest intelligence from Missouri represents that the rebels are falling back from Lexington to Joplin, who is threatening Fort Scott. A battle between the forces of Lane and Rains may be daily expected.

PAY OF SOLDIERS.—We give below a table of the salaries of soldiers in both sections of the country. It will be seen that the Southern Confederacy has fixed the pay of the cavalry, or the descendants of the first families, largely in advance of government prices, while the "mudsills," or the men who do the fighting, receive considerably less:

What the United States promises to pay.

Colonel	\$100
Lieut. Colonel	80
Major	60
Captain	40
First Lieutenant	30
Second Lieutenant	20
Sergeant	15
Private	10

What the Confederates promise to pay.

Colonel	\$150
Lieut. Colonel	120
Major	100
Captain	80
First Lieutenant	60
Second Lieutenant	40
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Private	20

Orders have been issued preliminary to the selection of a site for a new navy yard, to be located somewhere on the waters of Narragansett bay, within the lines of the state of Rhode Island.

The Prince and suite left for Niagara Falls, via the Terre Haute railroad, at seven o'clock this morning.

President Lincoln to Gov. Magoffin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of the State of Kentucky:

SIR—Your letter of the 19th inst., in which you "urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military forces now organized, and in camp within the state," is received.

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I also believe that some arms have been furnished to this force by the United States. I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not assailing or menacing any of the good people of Kentucky.

In the case of the premises, I have acted upon the urgent solicitations of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be the wish of the majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky.

While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large majority of the members of congress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person, except your Excellency, and the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time.

Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits; and, with this impression, I must respectfully decline to do so.

I sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of the state, and every thing possible will be done to make the excursion agreeable to all. Among the cities to be visited are Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and finally New Orleans, at which two latter named places it is expected that the company will be received with open arms, and every preparation be made to entertain them.

Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT has generously volunteered to superintend the excursion, and he is to be aided by the best men in the west. The full details are arranged and all necessary supplies will be ready by the time the company are prepared to start.

In view of all these gratifications, of the part of the managers of this affair, it is expected that every person who participates will make himself useful in every possible manner that may offer. We have not yet called this a pleasure excursion; it is not strictly so, but one where pleasure and duty are combined; and those who partake of the pleasure will see the propriety of a most prompt and cheerful performance of the attendant duties. Who wants to stay at home when so enticing an invitation is extended to them? We believe, none, and we trust none will do so, except necessity absolutely compels. We understand a very large number in this city and county have signified their intention of going, but there is still room for more.

Great Contention in North Carolina—Rebel Opinion on the Victory at Fort Hatteras.

From the Petersburg Express, Aug. 31.

The bombardment and capture of Fort Hatteras by the powerful federal fleet which sailed from Old Point Monday, and which we announced yesterday, have been fully confirmed by parties who reached here last evening from Newbern, North Carolina.

It is now stated that the federal fleet, and accompanying launches, barges, etc., contained twelve regiments, numbering nearly 10,000 men, instead of the four thousand, as given out by the agent of the associated press at Newbern.

We regret to hear that among the captured at Fort Hatteras, is Col. Bradford, well known in Virginia and North Carolina, having served for many years in the U. S. Army. He, as well as Com. Barron, are both highly valuable and efficient officers, and their loss, even though temporary, is one that will be seriously felt.

We hear also that our forces at Cape Hatteras were larger than our information caused us to state in yesterday's Express. We ascertained yesterday that a large force of young officers had just come in on a special train from North Carolina, that 500 Confederate forces were stationed at Cape Hatteras, all of whom were taken prisoners. A company of state troops numbering 100 or more, reached the fort only a few hours before it fell into the hands of Gen. Butler.

There were twenty 32-pounders mounted at Fort Hatteras, but shot and shell were scarce. Fort Hatteras is situated on the outer coast of North Carolina, about twenty miles south of Cape Hatteras, and although the fort had not elapsed from its commencement to the attack to render it very formidable, it is thought that with an abundance of ammunition and a force of 1,500 men, it could have successfully resisted the very fearful odds with which it was compelled to contend on Thursday last.

Many are disposed to dispute the advantage which will be gained by the invaders in occupying this point. That it is an important position, we do not entertain a doubt, if the opinion of those who have been familiar with Pamlico Sound for many years past, is entitled to consideration. This sound is but eighteen or twenty miles in width—scarcely that, probably—and it washes the most fertile portion of all North Carolina, into it empty innumerable streams.

These streams penetrating far into the interior—two reaching to important towns of Newbern and Washington, and carrying navigable for Lincoln's gun-boats. Having gained access to the Sound, these gunboats can commit depredations upon the innocent people of North Carolina to an almost incalculable extent, if they do nothing more serious. In this connection the following from the Wilmington Journal of Thursday afternoon, is appropriate:

As we mentioned some time since, all the northern papers have been howling in concert over the defensive character of the blockade of the North Carolina coast, and demanding that the "nest of pirates," who have their rendezvous in Newbern, be broken up.

"Day before yesterday, in obedience and response to the howl, a large federal flotilla steamed along down our coast, having passed Cape Henry on Monday evening, coming south with men and small boats. On Tuesday they appeared off Hatteras, and may attempt a landing to take the batteries in the rear and capture them, thus securing an entire command of the inlet to the Sound for their small boats and light steamers, who would thus have command of all the shallow waters from Newbern to Elizabeth City, with the power of inflicting untold sufferings and losses upon our people."

The excitement, we fear, in all southeastern Carolina is very great, many persons, we think, being unnecessarily apprehensive of immediate danger. A large number of troops have been already ordered to that point, and it is rumored among passengers who arrived last evening, that the Governor will immediately call out the militia.

Orders have been issued preliminary to the selection of a site for a new navy yard, to be located somewhere on the waters of Narragansett bay, within the lines of the state of Rhode Island.

The Prince and suite left for Niagara Falls, via the Terre Haute railroad, at seven o'clock this morning.

Intelligence from the Virginia shore is to the effect that, from opposite the White House ford, near the mouth of the Sonaca River, down to Arlington Heights, the rebels have heavy pickets, and are daily expecting reinforcements, to enable them to extend to Conrad's Ferry. There are at least from 500 to 700 men along the lines.

On Friday a force of 1,000 Missippians, as a guard, reached the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, with 60 pieces of artillery. The force opposite Washington is estimated by the rebels at 125,000, with daily reinforcements. They say that an attack is to be made upon Washington the present week. Simultaneously with the attack on Washington demonstrations are to be made, according to the same authority, near the mouth of the Occoquan, and above the Edwards, Nolo's, or the White House farm. The rebels have plenty of provision and whiskey. Families and stores have, however, been drained of salt, sugar, and coffee. No money can purchase these necessities. Men frequently come down to the river, and in piteous terms beg their Maryland neighbors for a pittance of these articles. Cows and cattle are suffering for salt. A scanty supply is sometimes obtained from fish brine, but this is very rare.

The rebels yesterday arrested five men nearly opposite this town—four of them rebel army, and who, together with their aged father, as a hostage, were dragged back to the rebel army.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune. Gen. Pope is concentrating a force in Missouri, which will be heard from in a few days. The rebels under Green include about all the secession forces in Northwest Missouri, and are supposed to be near Shelbyville. A blow will be struck that will wipe them out entirely as soon as adequate preparations are made. The movements of our troops are not to be made public at present; but there is no doubt that Gen. Pope will follow up his plans until they are fully executed, and the road opened through to St. Joseph.

About 300 of Col. Loomis' regiment were, to-day armed and equipped, and sent forward to Palmyra to hold the road, and allow all the force there to be used farther west.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

Gentlemen who returned here at a quarter past 1 o'clock to-day, from Georgetown Heights, report heavy and continued firing between 11 and 12 o'clock, and counted during the time over one hundred reports. Some of these reports appeared to be in the vicinity of Munson's Hill, and others above Chain Bridge. Previous to the firing a balloon, and on its being lowered a bright column of light was exhibited from the point, the colored red, white and blue, less than seven miles. Upon the lights being extinguished, the firing commenced. The occasion of the firing is not yet ascertained.

Commercial special.—The treasury department has advised to the effect that subscriptions of over \$300,000 have already been made to the national loan.

The state department has notified the war department that it must refrain from granting passes to women and children who desire to enter the southern states.

The travel by way of Louisville is completely blocked up. By the order of the government agent, applications for passes south were refused to-day.

In consequence of orders from the government, all secession emblems in Baltimore have been suppressed.

The latest news from the southern part of Maryland are to the effect that the Union men were organizing strongly for the October election.

Advices received here from Virginia, leave no doubt that rebel leaders, both civil and military, have agreed to attempt to advance on Washington, and will within a few days. The government is fully prepared for any emergency.

The enemy's troops on Munson's Hill are parading in front of their works this morning.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 6.

The following additional account of a terrible disaster on the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad is furnished us by the St. Louis Republican. The catastrophe occurred at Little Platte river bridge, 19 miles east of St. Joseph. The bridge was a substantial work, of one hundred and sixty feet spans, about thirty-five above the river.

The timbers underneath the track had been burned until they were nearly as brittle as more than their own weight, and the train was then extinguished, leaving the bridge a mere shambles. The train bringing from 85 to 100 passengers, including women and children, reached the river at 11 o'clock at night, and the bridge looking secure, they passed on, but no sooner had the locomotive measured its length upon the bridge than some 40 or 50 yards of the structure gave way, precipitating the entire train into the abyss below, throwing men, women and children in a promiscuous heap down the declivity, and burying them among the crushed timber, or throwing them out of the car windows, and also through the broken sides. Some were mangled by machinery tearing through the timbers, several were caught between planks pressing together like a vice, others were struck by parts of the roof as it came down with a mighty force, while wounds and blood and agony prevailed all over the frightful scene, and shrieks of pain were mingled with cries of terror. In this way the two last cars of the train went down, pitching the passengers into the wreck or throwing them into the water which at this point is about a foot and half deep only.

Three persons, Mr. J. W. Parker, superintendent of the United States express, Mr. Rogers, mail agent, and Mr. Heager were able to afford assistance to the sufferers. The remainder of those who were killed outright, being so disabled to be helped.

Fifteen miles east of the place, the river bridge over another branch was found almost entirely burned, having been fired after the train passed west. This preventing assistance being sent from the east.

Lieut. Shaw of the 1st Kansas regiment, killed, John Townsberry and Sidney Clark wounded, are the only additional names of those injured we have at present.

This morning at 11 o'clock, Gen. Grant, with two regiments of infantry, one company of light artillery and two gun boats, took possession of Paducah, Kentucky. He found secession flags flying in different parts of the city, on the expectation of greeting the arrival of southern armies which was reported to be 3,800 strong, only sixteen miles distant. Loyal citizens tore down the secession flags, and the telegraph office, railroad depot and marine hospital, also found large quantities of complete rations and leather, for the southern army.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 5.

The Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning. They report most gratifying intelligence. The Confederates have abandoned their strongly fortified forts at Ocracoke Inlet.

Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Fort Hatteras to take the oath of allegiance. Colonel Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between one hundred and three hundred in a single day.

The steamer Pawnee still lies in the Inlet, and the Susquehanna on the outside. The Susquehanna ran down to Ocracoke Inlet, and found the fortifications there completely deserted. The Confederates carried away their guns, and a white flag was exhibited.

Boston, Sept. 6.

General Butler paid a brief visit to the state house to-day. He will probably address the Union meeting shortly to be held at Faneuil Hall.

Louisville, Sept. 6.

Hon. James S. Jackson issues a spirited call to-morrow for a regiment of Kentucky cavalry, under the authority of the United States, for three years or during the war. He states that the soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune. St. Louis, Sept. 6.

The military commission, organized for the purpose of trying government prisoners charged with treason, met at the arsenal yesterday. Several persons who had been arrested on suspicion, were charged. Among those held on for trial, was Edwards, president of the North Missouri railroad, who was arrested yesterday.

The train from Rolla to-night brought in eighteen more prisoners. Everything was quiet at Jefferson when the train left.

Gen. McKinstry is temporarily assigned to duty at headquarters here, as acting quartermaster general.

We have advices from Lexington up to Tuesday last. The federal troops were in full possession, with sufficient force to hold the place against any force likely to be brought against them. There had been some little skirmishing in the vicinity and in the streets of Lexington.

The diabolical action of the rebel gang in burning the bridge at Platte river, excites much indignation here. The general verdict is that the perpetrators should be drawn and quartered.

The Prince and suite left for Niagara Falls, via the Terre Haute railroad, at seven o'clock this morning.

Intelligence from the Virginia shore is to the effect that, from opposite the White House ford, near the mouth of the Sonaca River, down to Arlington Heights, the rebels have heavy pickets, and are daily expecting reinforcements, to enable them to extend to Conrad's Ferry. There are at least from 500 to 700 men along the lines.

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POOLESVILLE, Md., Sept. 6.

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About 300 of Col. Loomis' regiment were, to-day armed and equipped, and sent forward to Palmyra to hold the road, and allow all the force there to be used farther west.

Arms to-day went to Kokok for Col. Bussey's command; and he is to be brought into action. Other movements are being made which will ensure success to our cause, of which you shall be informed as soon as any decisive action takes place.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

The government has positive information that the rebels are making extraordinary efforts to concentrate all their available forces in the line of the Potomac, for an attack on the city. The popular sentiment of the south demands a display of strength here, and they are preparing for it. Gen. McClellan is ready for any emergency. Little credit need be attached to the rumors that go out from here that we are to be immediately attacked.

Belief in the death of Jeff. Davis is again gaining ground in this city. Several dispatches from Louisville from persons who are regarded as trustworthy, to different parties here, state that positive information of his decease has been received there.

Consul Scott, of Rio Janeiro, whose letters advising the rebels of the sailing of several northern ships from that port were found in Fort Hatteras, before leaving Rio pocketed eight hundred dollars of the seaman's fund.

The navy department has already assigned several navy officers to duty on western gunboats.

Commanders Strickham says that the Pawnee protects all approaches from the land side to Fort Hatteras, and that as long as she is there, no danger of an attack is apprehended.

As a rule, in all the skirmishes which take place across the Potomac, when the picket forces are at all equal in numbers, our boys drive the enemy back. If our men are forced to retire for a time, they uniformly return and occupy their old positions.

The sanitary commission are earnestly urging the Secretary of War to erect a temporary hospital capable of accommodating fifteen thousand. The commissionaries report the army as everywhere in good health, and rapidly improving in condition.

Baron E. Von Vegesart, a Danish official, late Governor of Danish West Indies, has tendered his services to the government for the war.

Van Wyck's investigating committee, charged to look into the contracts made during the war, will adjourn this week from New York to Philadelphia, and thence to this city. The contract by which the steamship "Delaware" was chartered for fifty thousand dollars, and the price of the vessel, fixed at \$50,000 if she was lost in the service, the contract for the hides and tallow of cattle slaughtered for army use; and the same of the clothing contracts have been investigated so far. Plenty of swindling has been discovered. The committee learned incidentally that the Brooks Brothers of New York made a clear \$100,000 by their clothing contracts with the state. No member of the administration is yet implicated in any of the fraudulent transactions.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

[No report to-day.]

APRILS IN VIRGINIA.—A lady in Wilmington, Delaware, sends us the following extract from a letter lately received from a friend in Winchester, Virginia, which is now occupied by considerable force of the rebel army. It corroborates the reports that have heretofore appeared as to the state of affairs in the dominions of Jeff Davis & Co.:

WINCHESTER, Va., Aug. 17, 1861.

DEAR —: Not having heard from you in some time, and fearing that all communication was likely to cease between the north and south, I take this, my last opportunity of writing to you. It is necessary for one to living in the south, to know the

NEW GROCERY

AND

DEED STORE!
—
ANDREW BOSS
HAS OPENED A
STORE,

FOR THE SALE OF
GROCERIES and Seeds
 HE RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE
ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC
 TO HIS
STOCK OF GOODS,
 which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH!

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to **Highest Market Price**

paid for

moth Seed.

Swift

I bring you Glad Tidings of Great Joy.

ROOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE

MILLION.

Up! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!!

now receiving my Spring Stock of

ROOTS & SHOES.

Each, in quantity, quality and style cannot be
equalled by any other west of Chicago. Buying as I
do direct from the manufacturers, and for cash only, I can safely

Defy all Competition.

depressed condition of the Eastern market, I

HEARD OF LOW PRICES,
 will sell at a small advance from first cost.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
 is still under the charge of
MR. NELSON,
 experienced and skilful workmen, and we are
 as usual, to turn out
FIRST CLASS WORK
 upon short notice.

DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE,

at the Old Stand, sign of the
"Big Boot," Main Street.
 ville, April 17, 1861. O. MYER,
ap17dawf

WITTEWATER PAPER MILL,
 WATER, - - - - - WISCONSIN

P. H. GANTLEY, Proprietor.
 Manufacturer of and Dealer in
P. S. BOOK AND WRAPPING
PAPERS.
 Best market price paid for Hags. oc26dawf

NOTICE.

underrigned have formed a Co-partnership under
style and name of
Smith & Bestwick,
transacation of a general mercantile business
at the
New York Cash Store,
and propose to keep on hand at all times, the largest,
and most extensive assortment of merchandise
to be found in the city. In addition to our regular Dry
establishment we have taken the store lately oc-
cupied by S. C. Spaulding, for our
Men's Tailoring and Cloth Department,
two stories in front; where we shall keep a
stock of Cloths, Coatsuits, Vestings, and Furnish-
ings, to be found in this state. And manufacture
all kinds of

WE CLOTHING TO ORDER,
latest and most fashionable styles.
M. C. SMITH

J. M. BOSTWICK,
 (ville, March 1, 1867.
 new establishment!
 I AMAN to this method of informing the
 public that I have commenced the business of
 selling all kinds of Watches!
 Also
 LOCKS & JEWELRY,
 is building on West Milwaukee street, a few doors
 from THE POST OFFICE.
 I have been in the watch business for 15
 years, for the last four years, he has taken himself
 into such a reputation in his business as will
 be making for the protection of those who
 truly know him in their watchmaking. Con-
 fidently, give entire satisfaction to the
 true and select property in his line of busi-
 ness, and, as a result, he will be
 successful, and for the future.

Gib, ENGL. E. AAMAN.
Jed3m.

CARPETS!
SELLS, CARPETS
PETS THREE PLY
ELL, CARPETS
PETS HARTFORD
ON CHAIN CARPETS
PETS COTTON
P CARPETS.

A large supply of all the
FAVORITE BRANDS
 of
CARPETS.
 disposed of all the old stock, I am now prepared
 to offer a larger stock at
Lower Prices

er before. All are invited to call at
lawf **BENNETT'S.**

CLASSWARD.
 BEWILD today, a fine lot, entirely new patterns,
 of the following: Blue, Tumbler, Preserver, Blotch,
 and others. Samples, either by mail or in person.
 at 26th.
 WHELOCK'S,
 mar26dwt

Tobacco, Cigar and Liquor Store.
 We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
 Cigars, Fine Cut, Plug, King and Queen, Folio,
 and others; also, Champagne, Brandy, Rum, Tealote
 etc.; also, liquors, cigarettes and Glass Ware
 etc. to correspond with the times at the old
 on Main Street.
 10dfr
O. F. MEYER & BROTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
 THOMPSON has returned to Jacksonville and fitted
 up rooms, in good style, for the sale of Drug Store
 and Hyatt House, where he intends to
MAKE PICTURES
 of citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity in all styles, as
 the best can be made, and a little cheaper than

call and examine specimens and list of prices,
ask yourself before purchasing pictures.

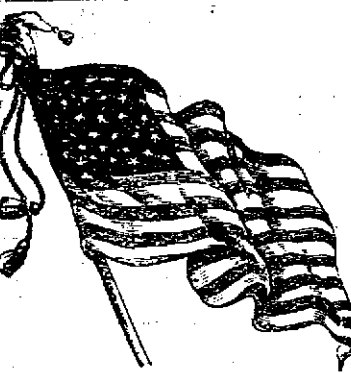
ville May 23d, 1861. my 23d lawft

NOTICE.

persons indebted to the late firm of Scamlin & Sympton are required to pay such indebtedness to Patten & Bailey, and not to pay any other person May 18th, 1861.

6dswft

HENRY SCAMLIN,
DEALER.



Forermost that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meeting for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committee issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLEE,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, August 12, 1861.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the towns of Clinton, Bradford, Johnson and La Prairie are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at Emerald Grove, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the Republican State Convention at Madison, on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the towns of Rock, Plymouth, Newark, Spring Valley and Avon are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at ORFORDVILLE, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention at Madison, on the 25th.

WESTON MILLER,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
September 24, 1861.

Town of Bradford.

The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention, suggested to be held on Saturday the 14th inst.

By order of Committee.

The Occupation of Paducah.

The action of Gen. Grant in taking possession of Paducah, Ky., is important in several respects. The neutral position of Kentucky no longer exists. When the Tennessee troops fired upon our forces from Hickman, Ky., that neutrality was violated, and now the commander of the United States forces follows this by occupying Kentucky soil. It is understood that the act of Gen. Grant is fully sanctioned by the Union men of the Kentucky legislature, and that a resolution will be adopted by that body approving of it. Paducah is at the mouth of the Tennessee river, and commands its trade. It is also important that the enemy should not possess it, because they would then control the trade of the Ohio river.

The Fishland Outrage in Missouri.

Of the many dastardly outrages committed by the secessionists in Missouri, since the commencement of the rebellion, that perpetrated on the night of the 4th inst., within 19 miles of St. Joseph, caps the climax. The whole passenger train going west, last Tuesday, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, was precipitated into the Platte river, the rebels having burned and cut the timbers nearly through for that purpose. Upon the train were some eighty-five to one hundred persons, all but one of whom were either killed or wounded. Upwards of twenty are known to have been killed outright. This occurred at eleven o'clock at night. The horrors of such a scene, cannot be imagined. The crash, the screams of the dying and wounded, the darkness, and the rushing waters of the river, into which they had plunged, with none to help or save—the inhuman monsters having cut off aid from the east—make up an accumulation of horrors, at which the mind revolts.

The baggage master gives the following account:

The entire train went down, the engine turning over and the baggage, freight, mail and two passenger coaches piled on top. The passenger coaches were completely smashed, and I was the only one on the train that escaped unhurt.

After getting out of the baggage car, I commenced taking the passengers that were not killed, from the wreck. Conductor S. C. Cutler died in a few minutes. Frank Clark, engineer, has one leg completely twisted and jammed into strings. He also died in a few moments. Martin Field, mail agent, Ohas. Moore, fireman, and R. J. Fox, brakeman, were killed.

Among the wounded were Mr. Medell, son of Dr. Medell, of Ohio, both badly injured.

I could not learn the names of all the passengers. I went to St. Joseph, got an engine, physicians and other necessities for the wounded, and reached the wreck at 3 p. m.

The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to this inhuman outrage.

This is the work of the rebels, and these are the kind of men who are to be met in arms all over the south. From Charleston to St. Joseph they have adopted a species of warfare at which human shudders. They are worse than Indian savages, being a cross between the red, white and black barbarians, who have been mingling the evil propensities of the three races, until they have become inhuman fiends. Such a people do not deserve to live on the earth. No mercy should be shown them, but they should be utterly exterminated, and a new race should occupy their places. We can have no peace on this continent, while such men live upon it; there will be no safety, until Fremont's proclamation is carried out to the letter in all the states which have re-

belled. The sooner we come to this conclusion, and act with energy and determination upon it, the quicker the job will be accomplished.

A Grand Excursion.

Preparations are on foot for the grandest, most extensive excursion that has ever yet been known in this country. The company will be much the largest, and the places to be visited, especially at this season of the year will be most interesting. It is to be no exclusive affair. The invitation is general to all classes, callings and professions. The excursion will set out just as soon as a sufficient number to make it a success, shall join. The terms are to be such that no one need stay at home on account of the expense. We understand that all who feel unable to pay their fare will be provided with free tickets for the round trip, and no questions will be asked even of those who might be supposed to be able to provide for themselves. Refreshments will also be furnished free, which will be an item of no small account, when we consider the time it is expected to make the trip. The passage will be partly by cars and partly by steamboat and some of the largest cities in the west and south-west are to be visited, and the country to be passed through is one in which the natural scenery is the most varied and delightful. It is to be in charge of persons in whom implicit confidence may be placed. The safety, comfort and convenience of all will be carefully studied; a most vigilant watch will be kept up to prevent any of the accidents that occasionally happen in modern modes of conveyance, and every thing possible will be done to make the excursion agreeable to all. Among the cities to be visited are Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and finally New Orleans, at which two latter named places it is expected that the company will be received with open arms, and every preparation be made to entertain them. Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT has generously volunteered to superintend the excursion, and he is to be aided by the best men in the west. The full details are arranged and all necessary supplies will be ready by the time the company are prepared to start. In view of all these gratuities, the part of the managers of this affair, it is expected that every person who participates will make himself useful in every possible manner that may offer. We have not yet called this a pleasure excursion; it is not strictly so, but one where pleasure and duty are combined; and those who partake of the pleasure will see the propriety of a most prompt and cheerful performance of the attendant duties. Who wants to stay at home when so enticing an invitation is extended to them? We believe, none, and we trust none will do so, except necessity absolutely compels. We understand a very large number in this city and county have signified their intention of going, but there is still room for more.

Highly Important from New Mexico.—Gov. Greiner writes from Santa Fe to the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, under date of August 11th, that Captains Gibbs and Potter, who were with Major Lynde when the traitorous old dotard surrendered Fort Fillmore, and his garrison of seven hundred and fifty troops to three hundred and twenty Texans, without striking a blow, have arrested him, and are now bringing him to Santa Fe. Col. Roberts, of the Rifles, the commandant of Fort Stanton, one hundred and fifty miles from Mesilla, had evacuated the post for the purpose of concentrating his forces at Fort Craig. Capt. Moore, from Fort Buchanan, on the way to Fort Craig with three hundred men and sixty wagons, has not been heard from, but is regarded as trustworthy. A strong body of Texans had left Mesilla after the surrender of Fort Fillmore, to capture him. Major Seward, son of the secretary of state, is with Capt. Moore. The rebels will find the latter quite a different man to deal with from Major Lynde. The rebels have possession of all that part of New Mexico known as Arizona, and intend to coalesce with several Mexican states, Texas, and, if they can, with Arkansas, Missouri and California, in forming the Sierra Nevada Republic.

The rebels in that quarter have very little sympathy with the Southern Confederacy scheme, and the new republic is the pet project of the K. G. C's. New York capitalists are also said to favor it.

The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended in the military department of New Mexico, in view of the impudence of the secessionists. For the first time in three years, the people of the territory are enjoying a full crop.

Interesting War News from Kansas.—The number of rebels has been increasing in south-eastern Kansas, since the battle of Springfield. Gen. Lane was at Mound City on the 1st of September, with a force of 1,600 men, and is now at Fort Scott. Gen. Rains, with a large rebel force, attempted to intercept him, but he hurriedly retreated to Springfield. The rebels are throwing up entrenchments at Terrell's Mill, on the Osage. Gen. Lane is daily expecting a reinforcement of 4,000 men, with artillery. The Cherokee and Osage Indians, under Ross, have taken up arms for the Union. The latest intelligence from Missouri represents that the rebels are falling back from Lexington to join Rains, who is threatening Fort Scott. A battle between the forces of Lane and Rains may be daily expected.

Pay of Soldiers.—We give below a table of the salaries of soldiers in both sections of the country. It will be seen that the Southern Confederacy has fixed the pay of the cavalry, or the descendants of the first families, largely in advance of government prices, while the "mudsills," or the men who do the fighting, receive considerable less:

United States Government Pay.	What the Confederates promise to pay.
Colonel, \$250	\$175
Lieut. Col., \$175	\$125
Major, \$150	\$100
Captain, \$125	\$75
First Lieut., \$100	\$50
Second Lieut., \$75	\$25
First Sergeant, \$25	\$15
Other Sergeants, \$15	\$10
Private, \$10	\$5

Orders have been issued preliminarily to the selection of a site for a new navy yard, to be located somewhere on the waters of Narragansett bay, within the lines of the state of Rhode Island.

President Lincoln to Gov. Maginn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.
To His Excellency, B. Maginn, Governor of the State of Kentucky.

Sir:—Your letter of the 19th inst., in which you "urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized, and in camp within the state," is received.

I may not possess full and precisely accurate knowledge upon this subject; but I believe it is true that there is a military force in camp within Kentucky, acting by authority of the United States, which force is not very large, and is not now being augmented.

I also believe that some arms have been furnished to this force by the United States. I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not assailing or menacing any of the good people of Kentucky.

In all I have done in the premises, I have acted upon the urgent solicitations of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be a wish of the majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky.

While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large majority of the members of congress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person, except your Excellency, and the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time.

Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits; and, with this impression, I must respectfully decline to remove it.

I most cordially sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of my own native state, Kentucky; but it is with regret I search, and cannot find, in your not very short letter, any declaration or intimation, that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the federal Union.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

The following additional account of a terrible disaster on the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad is furnished us by the St. Louis Republican. The catastrophe occurred at Little Platte river bridge, 19 miles east of St. Joseph. The bridge was a substantial work, of one hundred and sixty feet spans, about thirty-five above the river. The timbers beneath the track had been burned until they would sustain but little more than their own weight, and the fire was then extinguished, leaving the bridge a mere shell. The train bringing from St. Louis to St. Joseph, consisting of 25 passenger cars, including women and children, reached the river at 11 o'clock at night, and the bridge looking secure, they passed on, but no sooner had the locomotive measured its length upon the bridge than some 40 or 50 yards of the structure gave way, precipitating the entire train into the abyss below, throwing men women and children in a promiscuous heap down the declivity, and burying them among the crushed timbers, or throwing them out of the car windows, and through the broken cars. Some were mangled by machinery tearing through the timbers, several were caught between planks pressing together like a vice, others were struck by parts of the roof as it came down with a mighty force; still others were cut with pieces of glass, while wounds and blood and agony prevailed all over the frightful scene, and shrieks of pain were mingled with cries of terror. In this way the two last cars of the train went down, pitching the passengers into the wreck or throwing them into the water which at this point is about a foot and half deep.

Three persons, Mr. J. W. Parker, superintendent of the United States express, Mr. Mars, mail agent, and Mr. Heager were able to afford assistance to the sufferers. The remainder of those who were not killed outright, being so disabled to be helpless. Fifteen miles east of the place, the river bridge over another branch was found almost entirely burned, having been fired after the train passed west. This preventing assistance being sent from the east.

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The Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived from Baltimore this morning. They report most gratifying intelligence. The Confederates have abandoned their strongly fortified forts at Oronoke and Iulet. Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Fort Hatteras to take the oath of allegiance. Colonel Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between one hundred and three hundred in a single day.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

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Gentlemen who returned here at a quarter past 1 o'clock to-day, from Georgetown Heights, report heavy and continued firing between 11 and 12 o'clock, and counted during the time over one hundred reports. Some of these reports appeared to be in the vicinity of Munson's Hill, and others above Chain Bridge. Previous to the firing a balloon was visible for an hour over Fort Corcoran, and on its being lowered a bright column of light was exhibited from a high point, the colors red, white and blue being distinctly visible at a distance of but little less than seven miles. Upon the lights being extinguished, the firing commenced. The occasion of the firing is not yet ascertained.

Commercial special.—The treasury department has advices to the effect that subscriptions of over \$300,000 have already been made to the national loan.

The state department has notified the war department that it must refrain from granting passes to women and children who desire to enter the southern states.

The travel by way of Louisville is completely blocked up. By the order of the government agent, applications for passes south were refused to-day.

In consequence of orders from the government, all secession emblems in Baltimore have been suppressed.

The latest news from the southern part of Maryland are to the effect that the Union men were organizing strongly for the October election.

Advices received here from Virginia, leave no doubt that rebel leaders, both civil and military, have agreed to attempt to advance upon Washington, and will within a few days. The government is fully prepared for any emergency.

The enemy's troops on Munson's Hill are parading in front of their works this morning.

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